THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. NO 29

Vol. XIII

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM VIRGINIA.—We have nothing of very much importance from Gen. Lee's army; the particulars of the late fight will be found in another column.

The Northern papers say that their loss in the late affair of the surprise of two brigades on the Rappahannock was four hundred, of whom 260 were wounded.

Meade is believed to be arranging cautiously, and Gen. Lee is confident as to having fallen back at his own time and pleasure.

It now appears the late fight near Bristoe Station was not as disastrous as at first reported,—though some are still inclined to believe that we suffered very severely. It is now stated that all of Hoke's and Hays's Brigades have come in, except about 400 men. It is said that in the retreat they were ordered to scatter, and each man took care of himself.

Col. Godwin, formerly one of the Provost Marshals of Richmond, was in command of Hoke's brigade, and is said to have been wounded.

The fight on Sunday occurred near Culpeper Court House. Our forces succeeded in checking the enemy for an hour, and making good their retreat after a loss of one killed and seventeen wounded. The enemy's loss was unquestionably much heavier.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—Reports say that the enemy is advancing in force, and working around Chattanooga with new batteries. A Yankee forage train, with two regiments of cavalry, went up the Lookout Valley and returned. Supplies for Chattanooga were constantly arriving at Bridge's Ferry. Our cavalry are reported in Sweet's Station, 21 miles from Knoxville. A special dispatch says the works of the enemy are only 650 yards from our front.

On the 12th brisk firing took place between our batteries and the enemy. There was heavy shelling on the previous day.

MATTERS IN THIS STATE.—No advance movement of the enemy since our last. Everything seems to be quiet in the eastern and western portions of the State. The enemy have increased the number of the blockading steamers and the danger and risk of running in and out has been largely enhanced at Wilmington.

THE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Late Northern papers have the following from the Rappahannock and from Europe.

The yankees claim 1200 prisoners and 11 pieces of cannon in the late engagement. But at Richmond our loss is said not to exceed 300 killed and wounded and 6 to 800 prisoners. Meade is advancing with his whole force, and a battle is daily expected.

The French government has seized six ironclad ships, building for the Confederates at Nantes and Bordeaux, on remonstrance made to Napoleon by Dayton.

It is reported that a party of Georgia State Troops and Indians killed, on the line between Georgia and [illegible], the bold Bryson, (whose bold movements a short time since, at Madison Court House, in the Western portion of the State, we noticed) and thirty-four of his gang.

Everything quiet in Southwestern Virginia. The bombardment at the forts near Charleston is still progressing.

NORTHERN NEWS.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on the 15th bringing 300 paroled prisoners, and Northern papers as late as the 13th.

A plot for the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnston's Island has been discovered and frustrated. Rebel fugitives and sympathizers in the British [illegible] vessels for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners.

In New York and other Northern cities, the mechanics have struck for higher wages.

Meade's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign, states that the Union loss, July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, was 2,300 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,000 missing.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Full returns from all the Districts in the State have not yet been received. The little interest seems to be taken in the result of the election, that we have even now yet seen the full returns from this District.

The Standard has the following:

In the 1st District Hon. W. N. H. Smith is re-elected.

In the 2d W. B. Stated that Hon. R. R. Bridgers has four majority with the army vote not all in.

In the 3d Dr. J. T. Leach is elected.

In the 4th Hon. T. C. Fuller is elected.

In the 5th Capt. Speaks Turner is elected.

In the 6th Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer is elected.

In the 7th E. H. Christian, Esq., is elected.

In the 8th Dr. J. G. Ramsey is elected.

In the 9th Hon. B. S. Gaither is re-elected.

In the 10th Gen. G. W. Logan is elected.

☞ Another interesting decision in a half dozen paper.

We would direct attention to the array of new advertisements in this issue.

The paper has a large and increasing circulation, and is a good advertising medium.

☞ The Richmond Examiner of the 10th, says the Blue Ridge is covered with snow.

A HANDSOME AFFAIR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Office last night:

"Jackson, Miss., Nov. 7, 1863.

"General S. Cooper:

"The following from Tunica, Miss., was received yesterday, dated 10th inst. from Colonel HARRY MAHEN, commanding Fifteenth regiment:

"We dashed in yesterday above Bayou Sara, on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, drove them to their iron-clads with great slaughter, and brought off their waged; men and twenty-five prisoners from under the broadside of their gunboats. Only three wounded of ours.

(Signed) "BARNEY H. MAHEN,
Major-General."

ANOTHER STEAMER DESTROYED.

We regret to learn that the large and elegant steamer, Robert E. Lee, formerly, the Giraffe, Capt. Wilson, was destroyed by her officers off of Wilmington, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The Lee attempted to run past the blockaders, but suddenly found herself almost completely surrounded. The fire soon became so hot from the many guns of the enemy, that the noble vessel was run ashore, and fired by her own officers. We understand she was entirely consumed.

The Lee was a government steamer, and contained a cargo of very valuable government stores. Her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips,—had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss is none the less to be regretted on that account.

The Secretary of War has given instructions to Tax collectors in regard to Sweet Potatoes, where they cannot be sold before endangered by rot, to commute them at Assessors valuation for money, or sell them at auction.

New engines and other rolling stock have arrived at Wilmington for the use of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. But the blockade of course. The Journal says it did not come a moment too soon.—*Progress.*

Messrs. Wilkes & Co., Contractors commenced laying the iron on the road from Greensboro', to Danville, Va., on Wednesday last. It is thought the whole of the iron will be laid down in a few weeks, as the distance is only about fifty miles.

☞ The Legislature of this State will meet in Raleigh according to adjournment, on Monday the 23d instant.

The Militia Bill of Virginia.—If the Legislature has not accomplished much by what it has conferred a public benefit by what it has left undone in the failure to pass a militia bill. Men under the age of eighteen and past the age of forty-five are incapable of rendering any military service which would compensate for the injury to the public interests that would result from their withdrawal from the industrial and productive enterprises of the State. A week's exposure to the rigors of camp life would work destruction among the old men and boys of the community, and leave the agriculture and manufactures of the Commonwealth without enough intelligent labor to carry them on. We are already suffering from the want of men enough to carry on those branches of industry by which the army and the people at large are clothed and fed. We need producers more than soldiers, or, if more soldiers are required, they should be drawn from those who are engaged in occupations not essential to the general welfare. So far as raids are concerned voluntary organizations can and ought to be found in every county of men of every age capable of military duty; but this is a very different thing from a levy en masse of the whole population, involving an expensive and cumbrous State establishment uncalled for by any public emergency or necessity.—*Dispatch.*

Bishop Andrews writes to the Southern Christian Advocate as follows:

This accursed greed for gold is ruining thousands of our people for this world and the next. The past season has been unusually propitious. Our barns and cribs have been full to overflowing and yet numbers of our planters refuse to sell corn at two dollars a bushel and are waiting till the price shall reach five dollars per bushel. Many of our friends and countrymen who have been forced to fly from their homes, before the approach of our cruel invaders have come among us, and many of our rich planters whom God has so greatly blessed are unwilling to sell them corn at all for fear it will get higher, and they lose a few dollars in the sale. God has given us an abundant crop this year, and this we show our gratitude to Him. Is there no danger that He will set his eyes upon us for ever and cut off our hopes and prospects in coming time? May God reform and save us.

Hon. A. N. Zevely, 3rd Assistant Post Master General at Washington, arrived here yesterday. He was accompanied by Gen. B. M. Hughs, formerly Superintendent of the road, in a stage specially fixed up for the purpose. The Assistant Postmaster General comes over the Rocky Mountains for the benefit of his health. He only travelled daytimes, resting nights. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, being a stockholder in the line from Atchison, to Salt Lake, may have something to do with the visit of his assistant.—*California Paper.*

THE CORRESPONDENCE

between the Commissioners of Exchange in regard to the treatment of Gen. Morgan and his men is published in the papers, under date of the 29th ult. It appears that Morgan and his officers were placed in close confinement as hostages for members of Col. Straight's command.

Mr. Ould says: What is meant by close confinement, and says that Straight's command were not treated exactly as other officers held by us. No answer being returned, Mr. Ould on the 28th August, writes Meredith he had seen in the papers detailed accounts of the treatment of Morgan and his officers, and asks why they have been put in the Penitentiary. Meredith replies that the United States Authorities have nothing whatever to do with the treatment of Morgan and command received when at Columbus, Mr. Ould, under date of 30th August, shows the inconsistency of Meredith's statements, and demands a full written explanation why the United States authorities have allowed these prisoners or hostages to receive such unauthorized treatment for two months.

THE IRON RAMS.—The Liverpool papers of the 21st ult. contradict the report that a guard of marines had been put on board one of the rams in the Mersey to prevent her sailing. In the meantime the work on one of the rams, Ericsson, is being rapidly pushed forward and no attempt is made to conceal the warlike character of the vessel. The Liverpool Herald, of Constantinople, confirms the report that the Turkish Government has offered to buy the rams. Two other members of the British Ministry, the Secretary of War and the Solicitor General, have made speeches on the American war. Both defended the course hitherto pursued by the Government and the continuance of strict neutrality.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—The Richmond Whig, in a leader of yesterday on the subject of Discipline, says: "So again with the military rule of keeping the mouth closed while on the march, and particularly when performing the "double quick." This is common sense, for experience has taught that breathing over the tongue dries the natural moisture imparted by the glands and creates an artificial thirst, which water quickly but does not quench. The mouth being kept open, thirst quickly returns, and in lieu of nothing of the delay caused by the filling of canteens, constant drinking brings on profuse perspiration, which not only weakens the soldier, but renders him liable to colds, rheumatism and intestinal disorders. On the other hand, if the mouth be kept closed, and no unnecessary laughing, talking or whistling be allowed there is little thirst to stoppages to fill canteens, and incredible marches are performed with but little fatigue, and no danger to the health.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF TREASON BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—Cincinnati, Nov. 1. An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, having for its object the overthrow of the State Government; the release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, the capture of the Arsenal at Columbus, and the release of John Morgan and his officers.

The conspiracy was brought to light by the United States detectives, who were supposed by the party implicated to be spies from the rebel Government.

Many arrests have been made, and other particulars have been made known to the authorities, but have not yet been made public.

A telegram from Cincinati says that after accomplishing the objects above enumerated, the parties implicated were to have commenced a rebel raid in Ohio.

Information has been obtained that the organization exists in Illinois, waiting for the outbreak in Ohio.

THE EIGHT KENTUCKY BROTHERS.—These noble men, we are informed, were the sons of James Warren, of Bardstown, Ky., and at the commencement of the commotion all but one resided in that State.—But immediately on the declaration of war, they, with one accord, shouldered their muskets in defence of the Constitution of their country and the liberties of the people. They entered several different corps, and were in numerous battles on distant fields, and, having everywhere braved every danger, only one of them, of all the eight, is now left and able to stand in the ranks. William Warren was first killed on the field in the battle of Boston Mountain, where the gallant McCulloch commanded, fell and breathed his last patriotic breath. Leonard and Harrison Warren fell dead on the bloody field of Shiloh.

Linus Warren had one of his legs shot off in the same battle. He survived, but, no longer able to march, reluctantly received his honorable discharge. Richard Warren was shot through the lungs in the battle of Oak Hill, commanded by his beloved Price. He survived, but not being afterwards able to command his gallant company, was compelled to resign, and is now wasting away in Arkansas.

Charles Warren fought bravely at the battle of Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, but was afterwards visited with hemorrhage of the lungs, and was so disabled that he was compelled to leave the service. The two remaining brothers, Henry and William, were in the late bloody battle of Chickamauga.

William Warren, who had settled in Louisiana, entered the service there, but in the late battle stood in a regiment from the Palmetto State, and was wounded in the head, is here in hospital, and we trust, will soon recover, and be able to join his command; while Henry Warren alone remains, able to stand in the ranks and face the enemy. God protect him and console the aged father, who is now, if living, about 87 years old.—*Marietta Confederate.*

THE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS—OUR LOSS—ALL OF THE SIXTH N. C. TROOPS CAPTURED &c.

The following account, from the Dispatch of Tuesday, of Saturday's fight, is much fuller and more satisfactory than any that has reached us:

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The exaggerated reports circulated in the city by Saturday, about the capture of two whole brigades of Confederates on the Rappahannock by the Yankees, turn out to have been greatly exaggerated. We are enabled, from conversation with a number of wounded officers and men who were in the fight, to give a fuller and more reliable narrative of the affair than has been published. The fight occurred near Kelley's Ford, our forces being on the further side of the river, and the Yankees appearing in force to drive them off and force a passage of the stream. The Confederates engaged were Hays's brigade consisting of the 5th, 7th and 8th Louisiana regiments, commanded by Gen. Hays; and the 6th and 20th N. C. Regiments of Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Archibald C. Godwin.

These troops had been stationed on the north side of the Rappahannock, doing picket service, when, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, the drums beat to quarters, and orders were given that every man must fall into the ranks and be prepared for an immediate attack. In a very short time our outpost pickets and the enemy's skirmishers were hotly engaged, our own pickets gradually yielding the ground to superior numbers. The main body of the enemy was not long in making its appearance, emerging from the woods, and soon our small force were confronted by overwhelming numbers, estimated at between 10 and 15,000. Then commenced a terrible battle, which continued without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark, at which time, it seems, we had been entirely surrounded, and a large portion of our troops had already fallen into the hands of the Yankees. The situation becoming desperate, and it appearing that the longer resistance was continued on our side the less chance there would be of escape, orders were given for a retreat, which was done under very great disadvantages. The bridge crossing the Rappahannock being commanded by the enemy in such a manner as to render it madness to attempt to cross by that means, the whole of our retreating force took to the river, which they forded.

The number which fell into the hands of the enemy is about 1,500. We learn that the 6th N. C. regiment entire fell into their hands, and that about 400 of Hay's brigade also failed to escape.

The fight is represented to have been of the most terrific character, and when we take into consideration the great disparagement in the two forces engaged it is remarkable that any of our gallant men escaped at all. For the space of 3 miles in an open field, we learn, that the ground seemed literally swarming with Yankees, who, to adopt the expression of one of the wounded seemed to rise up out of the ground. In this fight their artillery was used with great efficiency, and, unlike what has hitherto been their practice, it was used at shorter range than usual. Part of the time the conflict was hand to hand, and it was in this manner that the most of our men were pressed upon by overpowering numbers and compelled to yield up to them.

It is regretted that our artillery were not supplied with shrapnel shot, as it is believed greater destruction could have been done with them than the solid shot which were used. Never were guns more stubbornly defended or more efficiently manœuvred, and charge after charge was repulsed before the enemy finally succeeded in capturing them.

At one stage of the battle the impetuosity of General Hays led him into the very heart of the enemy's ranks, and before he was aware of it he was hemmed in on all sides. Drawing his sword and putting spurs to his horse, he dashed through them, and finally escaped capture. In his flight he leaped a parapet of considerable height, and plunging his horse into the river reached the south bank of the Rappahannock uninjured.

Col. Peck, of the 9th Louisiana regiment, Lieut. Col. Hodge, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Col. Terry, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, were also taken prisoners at one time, but succeeded in making their escape.

Among the prisoners are Col. Penn, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, and Captain John Asech commanding the 5th Louisiana regiment. It is also believed that Col. A. C. Godwin is a prisoner, as on Sunday, the day after the battle, both brigades were under the charge of Gen. Hays.

The list of killed and wounded on our side will probably not exceed 300 or 400, a very small proportion of whom being officers. Col. Sellers, of the 30th N. C. regiment, received a mortal wound in the right breast. This officer led his regiment into the fight as four, and is represented to have shown great fearlessness and courage. In the early part of the engagement he received a severe wound in the arm, but refused to leave the field, and continued to cheer his men till later in the evening, when he was struck the second time, and had to be borne off. Capt. John Witherspoon, of company K, 30th N. C. regiment was also severely wounded.

Among the Yankees, it is believed that several General officers were killed, as a short time before the close of the day, and when perhaps the enemy thought they had captured all our troops, a group of mounted officers, evidently prominent leaders, rode right into a party of our troops, who were in a raving, when they immediately rose up and fired. Not one of them escaped, as they were seen to fall apparently lifeless from their horses. Previous to this one Yankee officer was seen to fall wounded, and afterwards, in a prostrate condition continued for several minutes to breathe as when till several beats the last expended in sending his curses on the earth.

There was no fighting yesterday, but information was received through the mountains that on Sunday a heavy fight occurred about one mile beyond Culpeper C. H. From all indications, we may reasonably look for a renewal of the conflict in a few days on a general scale.

About 150 of the wounded were yesterday received at the Seabrook Hospital, who had their wounds properly attended to, and were afterwards assigned to the different hospitals in the city.

LETTER No. 2.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Examiner of the same day has the following account of the affair:

About 150 of our men who were wounded in the battle at Kelly's Ford, on Saturday, reached this city yesterday morning. From their reports, and information derived from other sources, we make up some account of the affair.

Hoke's and Hays's brigades of Early's division, with two batteries of artillery, were on picket, north of the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford. The two brigades numbered only about 2,000. About 12 o'clock the enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack in such force that their skirmishers alone seemed to outnumber our whole force, and so quietly had they approached that they seemed to our men to have risen out of the ground. They were evidently well informed of our force and position, and had come down to surround and capture us. With this intent their first effort was to cut us off from the river.

Our men fought with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and maintained the fight for several hours with a good prospect of victory, and it is thought would have repulsed and driven off the enemy but for the giving out of their ammunition, both for cannon and small arms.

Our artillery is said to have played terrible havoc in the heavy columns of the enemy, but the ammunition being entirely exhausted nothing was left but retreat or surrender. As they were forcing their way towards the river the enemy closed around them and a hand to hand fight ensued, in which numbers on both sides were killed. About 600 of our men succeeding in reaching the river and escaping. Many are said to have been drowned in the crossing.

It is stated that the two batteries with the brigade were the second and third companies of Richmond Howitzers. But this is doubtful. Our whole loss in this unfortunate affair, in killed, wounded and missing, could not have been more than 1,500. Hays's brigade only numbered 900 men at the battle of Gettysburg, and is not likely its strength has been much increased since. Hoke's brigade, it is not likely, numbered more than a thousand or twelve hundred. Of the two brigades 600 men escaped.

Col. Godwin, formerly one of the Provost Marshals of Richmond, was in command of Hoke's brigade, and is said to have been wounded.

MAXIMILIAN.

It may be safely assumed that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria will soon be elevated upon the imperial throne of Mexico. Hence we cannot be altogether indifferent to the character and fortunes of this prospective sovereign of a neighboring nation.

Maximilian is a member of the Lorraine branch of the proud, imperial house of Hapsburg. This is the oldest dynasty in Europe, and its claim of "divine right" to dominion is as firmly established as that of any family that ever ruled over nations. It has wielded the sceptre over different nations of Europe for more than six hundred years. It has witnessed the overthrow and extinction of many strong dynasties. Various and powerful efforts have been made for the destruction of the house of Hapsburg, but it has survived every shock. Its line of succession is yet unbroken; its prestige is yet potent and even controlling in the haughty family of kings.

The full name of the Archduke is Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph. He is the eldest brother of Francis Joseph, the reigning Emperor of Austria, and was born July 6, 1832. When his brother ascended the Austrian throne in 1848, he, in his quality of Archduke, became Governor General of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. He received a regular military and naval education. He has also served in the capacity of commander in the field and is Vice Admiral of the Austrian imperial navy. In 1857, he was married Maria Charlotte, youngest daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium.—*Richmond Whig.*

Butler Assigned to Duty.—Washington, Nov. 14th.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler has been assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of General Foster, who is ordered to report here to the Adjutant General's position to abandon [illegible] Commissioner Gen. Foster will [illegible] command of the defences of Washington.

For the Press.

REVERIE.

BY J. H. B.

Oh! sweet it is, on a calm day like this,
To rove and dream among the brown old woods!
To lie upon a bank of colored leaves
And gazing, upward through the dusky boughs,
Watch the white billow-clouds drift to and fro.
Oh! clouds! how many castles have I built—
Castles of hope illumined with bright fancy,
So like the dreamy beauty of thy forms,
As glowing with the heaven-lent tints of morn
Ye softly float and vanish in the sky.
Where hath the spirit of the summer gone?
Where hath she borne the verdure of the wood,
The gleeful ripple of the pebbled stream,
The dangling buds which bursted in the dell,
The dainty music of the singing birds,
The red musk-roses and the meadow blooms,
Which all together once did sweetly make
This barren spot, where now I lie and dream,
A lover's Paradise?
Summer hath fled
To some far distant island of the South,
And there engaged in ravishing delight
Among the orange groves and citron blooms,
She steals new perfume for her faded buds;
And from the strange, rare birds that softly flit
From bough to bough through the sweet myrtle shades
The mocking birds, and all the warbling choir
Will learn new songs with which to glad our hearts
When the sweet spring-time shall with rose-buds come
And clothe the hills and dales with joy and beauty.
While here I lie in this secluded spot,
Where all is gentle silence, and gaze up
To the blue sky above—far, far above—
And watch the gorgeous sunlight streaming down
Upon the purple hills, and hear the wind
Just faintly rustling through the wine-red leaves—
As through the floating, rosy mist of morn
The hunter's horn slow winding from the vale
Comes stealing softly to my languid ear,
My soul, enraptured, thinks not of the real,
But in a sweet dream of imagery
Soars upward! upward! till the world below
Is lost forever to its weary sight!
The sky is cleaved—interminable space—
I hear the music!—see the gates of heaven!

LETTER OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

To the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

THE PUBLIC VIEW OF SLAVERY!

I have seen, with great amazement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of slavery," signed by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as "*unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ*," as "an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a republic, whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say that it challenges your "*indignant reprobation*."

Now, my right reverend brother, I am sorry to be obliged to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your senior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusation. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the form of government which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession. And when I consented to its re-publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although I had no right to complain if it were so used, because the letter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears on the question of "rebellion," or of the "perpetual bondage of the African," or of a "tyranny under the name of a republic," of which slavery should be the "corner stone." On the contrary, I referred, on the last page, to my lecture published in Buffalo, in 1850, and to my book called "The American Citizen," published in New York in 1857, where I set forth the same views on the subject of slavery, adding, however, a plan for its gradual abolition whenever the South should consent, and the whole strength of the government could aid in its accomplishment." "Sooner or later," I added, "I believe that some measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States themselves to take the lead in such a movement. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural feelings must be respected, if we would hope for unity and peace."

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of party zeal could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there was any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relation itself. Of course, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Apostles' rule, and earnestly laboring to improve the comforts and ameliorate the hardships of the institution, I hold it to be a cruel and absurd charge to accuse them as sinners against the Divine law, when they were only doing what the word of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country.

I do not know whether your band of indignant reprobationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you dissented from some of my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*.

Yes! the times are, indeed, sadly changed, and you have changed accordingly. For many years you have met in brotherly council with these Southern slaveholders. You invited them to the hospitalities of your house and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern abolitionism had not yet risen within our church, and if you then thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no man among your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great prosperity by Bishop Meade, a slaveholder, and I am very sure that nothing at variance with my Bible views of slavery was taught in that institution. Yes, we may well say of you as of many others—*Quantum mutatus ab illo!* How changed is the Bishop of Pennsylvania, in three years, from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural consistency!

But the Word of God has not changed; the doctrine of the Apostles has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great standards of religious truth and civic loyalty remain just as they were; and I remain along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and [illegible] assault from [illegible] your [illegible] I do not intend to imitate [illegible] operation, for I trust that I have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware that I have done anything to forfeit it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character, and the wisdom and success with which, for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted. But I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Eastern philanthropists who deny the divinity of our Redeemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as it may suit themselves. I do not believe that the venerated founders of our American Church were ignorant of the Scriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots, sinners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. But I do believe in the teaching of the inspired Apostles, and in the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church which you and your clergy also profess to believe. I *know* that the doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the *lawfulness* of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that point I regard your "protest" and "indignant reprobation" as the idle wind that passes by.

I wish you, therefore, to be advised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Providence should spare me life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth wherein I stand. And I shall prove in that book by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slave-holders were in the Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the fathers and councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators up to the very close of the last century, and that this fact was universal among all churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our church, which maintains the primitive rule of Catholic consent, and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." I shall print your "indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface of my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may at least do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the Bible, the age in which we live is prolific in daring and impious innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divided and sub-divided on every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism and spiritualism. We have seen our venerable mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious fever of change on the one hand towards superstition, and on the other toward infidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible sometimes from the devotees of geological speculation, sometimes from the bold deniers of miracles and prophecy, and not least upon the list, from the loud-tongued apostles of anti-slavery. We have marked the orators which cry, "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of slavery." We have marveled at the senatorial eloquence which proclaimed that "it was high time to have an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery Bible." We have heard the Constitution of our country denounced as a "covenant with death and hell." We have heard the boasted determination that the Union shall never be restored until its provisions for the protection of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this new philanthropy? The fearful judgment of God has descended to chastise these multiplied acts of rebellion against His divine government, and what the final catastrophe shall be is only known to Him who seeth the end from the beginning.

After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of a bishop, I can look back with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the church from the inroads of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this church hath received the same"—and certain it is that "this church" had not received the modern doctrine of ultra-abolitionism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the true sense which the venerable Bishop White, my ordainer, attached to them—I believed then as he believed, that our Southern brethren committed no sin in having slaves, and they were men of as much piety as any ministers in our communion. I believed as he believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day—and if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemned and villified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them, to the utmost of my slender ability, be assured, my right reverend brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than on my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God, are the only interest which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity.

JOHN H. HOPKINS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 15, 1863.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

C. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE, Salem October 20, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

I HAVE received orders to collect in the tithe grain. The farmers are requested to bring in their grain as early as possible.

R. GRAY.
Ag't for Forsyth Co.

A CONFLICT IN ALABAMA BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Considerable excitement was created in Troy, Pike county, Alabama, a few days since, on account of the military resisting a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Fitzpatrick in behalf of a man named John R Rhodes. It seems that Rhodes had been enrolled as a conscript, and shortly after his enrollment he received the appointment of tax collector under the late tax law of Congress. Upon receiving this appointment he claimed exemption from the conscription, but the enrolling officer refused to exempt him. The case was carried before Gen. Pillow, who sustained the enrolling officer. Under these circumstances he volunteered in Captain Love's company, of Col. Morehead's regiment, though protesting at the time his unwillingness to do so. Thus the matter rested for some time, when, a few days since, Judge Fitzpatrick issued a writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of Rhodes's counsel. The writ was served on Capt. Love and Col. Morehead. Capt. L. appeared in Court with Rhodes, and it appearing that Col. Morehead was too ill to make his appearance in Court, his name was stricken out of the suit. The prisoner was remanded into the custody of Capt. Love, and the case was then adjourned until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

During the interval between the adjournment of the Court in the morning and its convening in the evening, Capt. Brown, with his company from Coffee, arrived upon the ground.

At half past 2 o'clock the case was called, when Capt. Love appeared, but without the prisoner Rhodes, and made this answer or return to the writ: That he did not have Rhodes in his custody. The counsel for Rhodes, A. W. Starke, moved an attachment against Love for contempt in refusing to produce Rhodes, and insisted that the body of Rhodes be brought into Court.

The sheriff, Youngblood, with commendable energy, summoned his *posse comitatus* and proceeded to the quarters where the prisoner was held by the military. On demanding Rhodes, he was informed that they would not give him up. He was surrounded by armed soldiers, and the officer of the day, Captain Gardner, informed the sheriff that if an attempt was made to take Rhodes, the soldiers would be ordered to fire upon him (the sheriff) and his posse, with other acts and threats not necessary to mention.

After this resistance on the part of the military, the Sheriff returned with his posse, and reported to the Judge, who ordered the Sheriff to arrest Capt. Gardner for resistance to the Sheriff and contempt of Court. But he, too, was protected by the bayonets of his men and could not be arrested.

The Court then ordered the arrest of Col. Morehead, which the Sheriff did, but he being too ill to carry into Court a guard of citizens was placed around his house. The military getting wind of it, they soon appeared in force and drove off the citizens. Gen. J. McCaleb Wiley, a militia General, then undertook to act as mediator, and after consulting with Colonel Morehead, proceeded to the court-room in his mediatorial capacity. He commenced addressing the Court, but soon became so insulting that his arrest was ordered for contempt of Court. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the order, when the General gave him leg bail, and made straight for the military, who also took him under their protection. The Court fined Wiley twenty dollars, which he finally paid.

After some time Col. Morehead consented, if properly served, to have the prisoner in Court next morning. A writ was served upon him, and thus until about night the affair ended.

After Court adjourned, an armed guard, under orders from Col. Morehead, arrested Judge Fitzpatrick and took him in custody, as was afterwards alleged by the Colonel, for interfering with one of his men, (Rhodes,) the person whom he had consented to have in Court next day. After several hours Judge Fitzpatrick was released.

Next morning the prisoner appeared and the trial progressed, ending in the release of the prisoner from military custody. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court by Colonel Morehead.

Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, immediately communicated the above facts to the Secretary of War, who promptly telegraphed to Col. Morehead disapproving his course. Gen. Pillow, upon learning the facts, also wrote to Colonel Morehead, disapproving his proceedings, and particularly the arrest of Judge Fitzpatrick.

The correspondence between Lamar, of Georgia, and Fernando Wood, of New York, concerning a copartnership in the blockade running business, is creating some excitement. On the subject the Macon Confederate says:

We have not published the letter of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, to Fernando Wood, of New York, offering to go into a regular trading co partnership with the latter, and we are not, therefore, called on to publish Mr. Lamar's defence of this business transaction. We have, however, to say that Mr. Lamar does not meet the issue made against him—that of trading in "cahoot" with a Yankee "alien enemy," and dividing the four hundred to five hundred per cent. profits with him! He discusses the policy and advantages of blockade running to the country, but does not touch the political crime of aiding and abetting the public enemy by dividing the spoils of the traffic. It will not do, Mr. Lamar. Your wealth and standing in the community may screen you from the consequences of a transaction so tainted with treason to the South; but if one of the humble citizens of Macon had done the deed, and boasted of it, he would have stood a first-rate chance to find his carcass, some fine morning, swinging to the limb of a black-jack skirting Napier's old field, in the vicinity. In fact, the whole system of blockade running, and auction sales consequent thereon, have nearly ruined the country, and should have the strong arm of the Government laid on them for their total suppression, if we expect to achieve our independence. By blockade running the country has been drained of its precious metals, and the currency depreciated tenfold, all to make rich a few traders and impoverish the masses. Let it be put down, and those engaged in it run up!

WAR TAX.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Winston on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 19th, 20th and 21st days of November, this instant, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of unpaid taxes. All those interested who fail to pay up to or by that time, will have to pay the per cent and cost as the law directs.

I will receive taxes at my office at home up to the 19th instant.

WILL FLYNT,
War Tax Collector, 38th District, N. C.
Nov 5, 1863. 27-3t

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

For the Press.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Matter of F. W. Kirk.

Kirk is 31 years of age, and on the [illegible] ult., was arrested as a Conscript, by order of General Hoke, and served out a writ of Habeas Corpus, claiming exemption as a Captain of the militia of Yadkin County.

The return sets out that "Kirk was arrested by order of Gen. Hoke, by virtue of verbal orders from Gov. Vance to arrest the militia officers of the Counties of Yadkin and Wilkes as persons subject to the Conscription Act."

The act of Congress, 11 Oct. 1862, excepts "The officers judicial and executive of the Confederate and State Governments, &c.," except such State officers "as the State may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty." The legislation of the several States, in respect to the liability of State officers to militia duty, was not uniform: in some certain officers were liable, in others not; which caused the exemption Act to be unequal in its operation. The Governor of Georgia claims that "militia officers" could not by an Act of Congress be made subject to Conscription, being officers required for the due administration of the State Government.

To meet this state of things, the exemption act was amended April 30, 1863, and it is provided "All State officers shall be exempted whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted, for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof, but this exemption shall not continue after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, except them from military duty in the provisional Army of the Confederate States." In pursuance of this Act Gov. Vance claimed to have exempted the militia officers of this State, and they have been considered and treated as exempted, until Kirk was arrested, under the order of Gov. Vance, referred to in the return. The case depends on the validity and legal effect of that action on the part of the Governor.

Mr. Dodge for Capt. Kirk, insisted on the argument, that by the proper construction of the amended exemption Act, the Governor having claimed certain officers, the Act contemplated by the law was done, and the Governor in respect thereto *functus officio*, and the militia and other State officers, embraced in the claim, were *ipso facto* exempted and this exemption continued until the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature. That it was not in the power of the Governor to open and shut, from time to time, at his pleasure, and make liable to Conscription, persons who were exempted under the Act of Congress and his claim in pursuance thereof. He further insisted, should he be mistaken in this, that the Governor certainly had not the power to take away the exemption in respect to particular individuals of a class, at his pleasure, leaving the other individuals of this class still exempted; that he must act upon classes of State officers and could not reach individuals unless charges were preferred, and they were on trial, by a Court Martial, deprived of their offices. And more especially, that he could not discriminate between the officers of different Counties by conscripting the officers of one or two Counties and letting the officers of the other Counties remain exempted.—That such power could not be conferred on one man, because it was against the genius of a free Government and was the essence of despotism,—"The one man power."

Mr. Winston for the Confederate States, insisted, that by the proper construction of the Act, power was conferred on the Governor, to claim to have exempted from time to time, such State officers as he should think necessary for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof, and it was proper to give him an opportunity to try how many officers were necessary,—he could see nothing in the Act or in our form of Government requiring the Governor to exempt by classes, or restraining him from saying "he no longer needed the services of this or that individual, or the officers of this or that County." And that by General order No. 6, 17th of May, 1863, the Governor had reserved to himself this power, which was like a power of revocation in a deed which one creating an estate under a power of appointment, thought proper to insert in order to enable him to avoid the estate. And he insisted this "power of revocation" made by the Governor was fit and proper to enable him to exact prompt obedience on the part of his officers as the matter could not be dealt with by a Court Martial. The clause in the order referred to is as follows: "Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscription Act so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State."

In reply, Mr. Dodge relied on General order, No. 13, 10 July 1863, in which certain State officers, among others County Solicitors, militia officers, the Mayor and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, &c. are set out as exempted, under the Act of April 30, 1863, without qualification or "power of revocation" as revoking General order, No. 6, even if the Governor had the right to add a qualification, or power of revocation, which he denied.

I have given this sketch of the position assumed by the counsel, as tending to elucidate the subject, and to aid me, in some measure, in setting out the ground of the conclusion to which I have come, that the order of the Governor does not, in law, have the effect of avoiding the exemption of Capt. Kirk and the other militia officers of the Counties of Yadkin and Wilkes, which had been effected by the previous act of the Governor under the Act of Congress, 30 April, 1863.

The function of designating what officers are necessary for the due administration of the Government and Laws of the State, is a matter of Legislation which belongs to the General Assembly, but, at the time, when it seemed fit in the wisdom of Congress to amend the exemption Act, the Legislatures of the States were not in Session, and the plan adopted by Congress was not to *confer* power on the Governor to exempt State officers; for the Governors derive their power from the Constitution and Laws of the States and not from Congress, but to make the operation of the Act of Congress depend on the action of the Governors in claiming certain State officers for the due administration and laws of the State. The legitimacy of this mode of legislation, by which the *operation* of a law is made to depend upon the act or election of one man or of a number of men, was at one time seriously questioned, and many grave considerations may be urged against it. The subject is discussed in Manly v. City of Raleigh, 4 Jones Eq. 370. The authorities are cited and it is held, the Legislature (and for like reasons, Congress) has power to legislate in that way. Still, it is only resorted to when made necessary by peculiar circumstances, and the act should be construed strictly, without reaching it beyond the exigence of the circumstances which gave rise to [illegible]

I can see nothing in the Act of Congress which intimates an intention to put it in the power of the Governors, from time to time, to enlarge or contract the best of State officers claimed for the due administration of the Government and Laws of the State. On the contrary the words used plainly contemplated a single act on the part of the Governor, to wit: making a claim of the necessary State officers, which was to have the effect of exempting them. Indeed the words "But this exemption shall not continue after the adjournment of the next regular session, &c.," are inconsistent with the notion that the Act was to be repeated from time to time.

Mr. Winston conceded that it was not in the power of a Governor, after a State officer has been conscripted, to change his claim so as to include such officer [illegible] exempts. This being so, it is difficult to see, how the same words can have the effect to enable a Governor to curtail the claim, and exclude an officer from exemption. There is nothing in the Act to show that, in the opinion of Congress, it was either necessary or proper that the Governors should have an opportunity of "experimenting" in regard to what State officers are required for the due administration of the Government and Laws thereof. It was reasonable to presume the Governor possessed this knowledge or could acquire it by perusal of the Acts of the Legislature then in force, which would enable them to take the action necessary to effect the exemption which was to continue until it could be known whether, in the opinion of the Legislature, any change in the law was called for.

In the other view of this case there is much force in the objection urged by Mr. Dodge to the verbal orders of Gov. Vance to Gen. Hoke in reference to the militia officers of the Counties of Yadkin and Wilkes. It is in my opinion contrary to the genius of our free institutions to put it in the power of any one man to say to a County Solicitor, for instance, "do my pleasure, or I will send you to the Camp of Instruction as a Conscript,"—or to the Mayor and police at Raleigh, "each and every one of you must act to please me, or I will send you all to Camp Holmes as Conscripts," [illegible] officers of the militia in Yadkin County, [illegible] my orders promptly and punctually [illegible] is refractory, [illegible] will send not only him, but the whole of you to Camp Holmes as Conscripts." Such a power might lead to oppression, and become dangerous to liberty. There is no precedent to support it in the history of any free people. So according to a well settled rule of construction it shall not be taken that it was the intention of Congress so to legislate as to enable the Governor to exercise such unlimited sway over the State officers. (See my opinion in the Matter of [illegible].)

The position of Mr. Winston, that supposing the act of Congress not to confer the power, Gov. Vance had in respect to the militia officers reserved it by General Order No. 6, is not tenable and the analogy on which he relies, drawn from the doctrine of powers of appointment and revocation, in fact, overthrows his position. The party which exercises a power of appointment, cannot create a power of revocation—one who makes an estate may annex a condition by which to defeat it, so the donor of a power of appointment may, by the same instrument make a power of revocation, and he is the only one who can make it. According to this doctrine it was necessary for Congress to make the power of revocation, which the argument assumes, not to have been done.

But I do not attach much weight, either to order No. 6, or No. 13. The exemption was not effected by them, in fact. They presuppose and are predicated upon a prior action on the part of the Governor, by means of which, the exemption had been effected and the part of order No. 6 relied on by Mr. Winston, as a power of revocation must be considered as a matter *in terrorem* only. A rod held up to make the officers of the militia prompt in their obedience and it was superseded by order No. 13.

It is considered that F. W. Kirk be forthwith discharged, with leave to go whereso-ever he will. The costs to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County will be paid by Robert F. Hoke. The Clerk will file the papers in his office and give copies.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

Nov. 7, 1863.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c. or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them, say about ten cents a line.

COB MEAL.

BEING early interested, I purchased the first [illegible] have crushed for my hogs, which I believe to be greatly preferable to any other mode of feeding. [illegible] principle, upon which its superiority [illegible] inasmuch as we believe the cob to be the very [illegible] corn.

We know there is a great deal of oil about the hog, and thus it is the [illegible] ing to the system, which causes the hog to crave something of a cooling nature, and is almost certain to take to dirt or grass which is of course injurious to the animal. I am well prepared [illegible] meal without sifting out the least particle of cobs.

In offering the above to the public, I beg leave to tender my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and trust that the confidence hitherto bestowed will remain unabated, as shall my endeavors to continue to supply the very best of meal as long as I continue the business.

The public's obedient servant,
[illegible]

Evans' Mill, Nov. 4, 1863.

$100 REWARD.

THE Undersigned will give a reward of $100 for the recovery of his negro woman, REBECCA, who absconded from his premises on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11. The said woman is about 22 or 23 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and quite stout. She has a scar on her right cheek and another around one of her arms near the wrist, [illegible] She is an excellent spinner and is believed to be a good weaver. She took several dresses, one a homespun and another a dark calico, and a new pair of shoes; white bonnet. Bought her in Richmond. She was raised in Milton, N. C., and may attempt to get back.

Any person arresting the said woman and delivering her to me, or confining her so that I can get her, will receive the above reward.

E. F. DRAKE.
Statesville, N. C.

November 19, 1863.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND [illegible] FOR 1863.

No. Dist	No. Child.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Dist	No. Child.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Dist	No. Child.	Dollars.	Cents.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	37	80	187	59
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	96	38	88	120	78
3	57	126	50	21	75	88	85	39	94	98	50
4	83	163	24	22	43	170	87	40	75	111	38
5	48	118	77	23	64	111	00	41	82	92	01
6	54	76	98	24	[illegible]	74	20	42	42	74	20
7	77	82	00	25	95	106	08	43	66	78	51
8	61	78	50	26	62	81	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	70
9	108	204	74	27	76	90	01	45	60	78	67
10	72	76	82	28	48	136	50	46	41	80	67
11	[illegible]	94	16	[illegible]	84	161	[illegible]	47	66	74	10
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	71	77	20	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
14	60	93	28	32	48	74	20	50	53	75	09
15	82	87	32	33	40	74	22	51	51	74	70
16	50	136	50	34	82	187	[illegible]	52	55	81	50
17	80	126	09	35	88	182	74	53	23	59	47
18	102	108	12	36	53	86	01				

In the above statement are included the various balances due schools from 1862, and all overdrafts are subtracted.

JOSHUA BONER,
Chm'n Board Sup'ts.

Sentinel copy 4 times.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office, (H. G.)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN and Cotton Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Governments are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day of December next, to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 11—2w.

[illegible]

I have received from the Commissioner of Taxes the following instructions, which are published for the benefit of all concerned, and which I think will answer many enquiries:

Owners of Brandy, distilled of their own fruit, by a licensed 30 days distiller, can and may sell that Brandy [illegible] and list to the Assessor of his or their district the gross amount of sales and pay 5 per cent. on the same, [illegible] paying any Specific Tax. Provided the amount is over 3 gallons; if under 3 gallons 10 per cent. must be paid.

But if fruit is distilled by a General distiller who pays $200 Specific Tax, the seller of Brandy made of his or their own fruit must pay 20 per cent. besides [illegible] the distiller, or the owner of Brandy distilled from his or their own fruit, have to pay the $2 on the gallon, when distilled by a general distiller.

[illegible] 30 days distillers have to pay $50 Specific Tax, also $2 on the gallon.

A Butcher must Register and pay the tax to the Collector of the District in which he sells his meat.

WILL FLYNT,
Collector for 38th District N. C.

Nov. 13th, 1863.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 16th, 1863.

Mrs. Nancy Alderman,
Miss Susan Boden-
hamer,
W. A. Bisbop,
Miss Jinnie Burge, 2
Mrs. Louisa Bell,
William Crews,
John Campbell,
Madison C. Crews,
Henry Rik Daber,
Miss Catharine Foster,
Mrs. J. E. Frans,
G. N. Leinbach,
Jonas Leinbach,
J. A. Nisbet,
George T. Rothrock,
Columbus H Reynolds
Mrs. Mary Stair,
W. T. Smith,
John Styers,
Miss Martha A. Wilhelm,
Miss Sarah Walker,
Alfred Welsh.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 16th, 1863.

FOR SALE,

A CARRIAGE—A BUGGY—A SADDLE AND BRIDLES.

Inquire at the POST OFFICE.

Nov. 19-1t.

TO REFUGEES and Others who wish to invest Confederate Money.

I WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Friday the [illegible] of December next, my valuable plantation in Davie County, N. C., one mile below Clarksville P. O., [illegible] Creek, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is valuable bottom land. All persons wishing to examine the premises can call on me at [illegible] miles west of Salem, for the Shallow Ford Road.

If disposed of privately before day of sale notice will be given.

[illegible]
[illegible] Nov. 7th, 1863. [illegible]

$100 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., my negro man ALFRED. He is of a dark copper color, about [illegible] high, with [illegible] [illegible] I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confined in [illegible] so I can get him. [illegible]

Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., Nov. [illegible], 1863.

28-tf.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 7.

Richmond, Va., October 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men [illegible] at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, in all particulars [illegible]. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other places, before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation at any other places where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of General Pemberton, [illegible] Bowen, Moore, [illegible] Herbert and [illegible] [illegible] the Eighteenth Louisiana [illegible] and Seventeenth Mississippi, and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy and send their bills to the War Department.

[illegible] at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1862.